

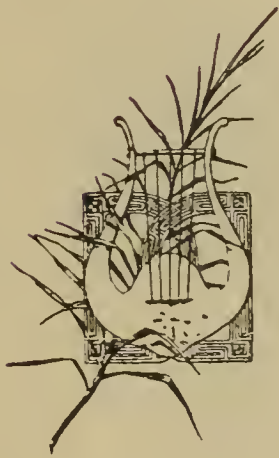
Auguste CHAPUIS



Salvatore Mario de Stefano
New York 21 marzo 1924

Harpe Éolienne

POUR HARPE



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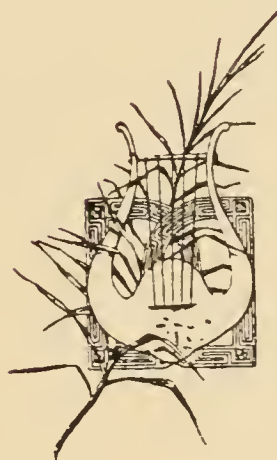
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Dans cette pièce, d'un caractère spécial, l'auteur s'est proposé de suggérer l'idée poétique d'un instrument dont les cordes, effleurées et caressées par une brise mystérieuse, feraient entendre des fragments de mélodies, des essais rythmiques, des ondulations d'arpèges, naissant et disparaissant, tour à tour, dans une sorte d'improvisation fantaisiste, n'observant aucune forme de composition musicale, et, cependant, régie par un certain ordre, indéfinissable mais réel, fugitif et imprécis..... comme un rêve.

HARPE ÉOLIENNE

AUGUSTE CHAPUIS

Sans mesure - avec beaucoup de fantaisie

First system of musical notation. The treble clef staff begins with a key signature of three flats (B-flat, E-flat, A-flat) and a common time signature. The bass clef staff also has a key signature of three flats. The music is marked *mf d'abord, assez lent*. The treble staff contains a series of eighth-note chords, while the bass staff has a simple harmonic accompaniment. The system ends with a fermata over the final chord, which is labeled (LA b). The instruction *bien chanté* is written below the bass staff.

Second system of musical notation. It continues the piece with similar eighth-note chords in the treble and harmonic accompaniment in the bass. The system ends with a fermata over the final chord, labeled (LA b).

Third system of musical notation. The treble staff features more complex, flowing melodic lines with slurs, while the bass staff continues with harmonic accompaniment. The system ends with a fermata over the final chord, labeled (DO b).

Fourth system of musical notation. The piece is divided into two sections: *Pressez* (accelerate) and *Calme* (calm). The *Pressez* section has a faster tempo and more complex melodic lines. The *Calme* section is marked *p* (piano) and features a simpler, more relaxed melody. The system ends with a double bar line and a repeat sign.

Fifth system of musical notation. This system continues the *Calme* section with a simple, flowing melody in the treble and harmonic accompaniment in the bass. The system ends with a fermata over the final chord.

Pressez

Musical notation for the 'Pressez' section, featuring a piano introduction with eighth-note patterns in both hands. A first ending bracket labeled '8' spans the final measures.

Calme et bien chanté

Musical notation for the 'Calme et bien chanté' section, featuring a piano introduction with a triplet and sustained notes. Dynamics include *f* and *mf*. Notes are labeled with solfège: (SOL \sharp) and (RÉ \sharp).

Animé

Musical notation for the 'Animé' section, featuring a piano introduction with eighth-note patterns and a repeat sign. A note is labeled with solfège: (RÉ \flat).

(★) Variante

Musical notation for the '(★) Variante' section, featuring a piano introduction with eighth-note patterns and a first ending bracket labeled '8'. Dynamics include *sf* and *p*. Notes are labeled with solfège: (SI \sharp).

Calme et balancé

Musical notation for the 'Calme et balancé' section, featuring a piano introduction with eighth-note patterns and a first ending bracket labeled '8'. Dynamics include *cresc.*, *f*, and *p*. Notes are labeled with solfège: (SI \flat) and (SOL \flat).

Musical notation for a glissando exercise, showing a scale from DO to LA in both hands. Notes are labeled with solfège: DO \flat , LA \sharp , and LA \flat . The instruction 'glissando' is written below the notes.

Pressez

mf *cresc.*


Bien chanté

f *p*

(RÉ ♭) (RÉ ♭)

mf (RÉ ♭) *pp* *p* (RÉ ♭)

(RÉ ♭)



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